



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

United States Patent and Trademark Office

Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS

P.O. Box 1450

Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450

www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/025,920	12/26/2001	Jin Soo Lee	K-0373	9467
34610 7590 06/30/2008 KED & ASSOCIATES, LLP P.O. Box 221200 Chantilly, VA 20153-1200				
EXAMINER				
SCHNURR, JOHN R				
ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER		
2623				
MAIL DATE		DELIVERY MODE		
06/30/2008		PAPER		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/025,920

Applicant(s)

LEE, JIN SOO

Examiner

JOHN R. SCHNURR

Art Unit

2623

Period for Reply -- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 16 April 2008.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1, 3, 4, 6-13 and 22-24 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1, 3, 4, 6-13 and 22-24 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/S508)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 04/16/2008 has been entered.

DETAILED ACTION

2. Claims 1, 3, 4, 6-13 and 22-24 are pending and have been examined.

Response to Arguments

3. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1, 3, 4, 6-13 and 22-24 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Although new grounds of rejection have been used to address limitations that have been added to claim 1 a response is considered necessary for several of applicant's arguments since reference Inoue et al. (US 7,003,790 B1) will continue to be used to meet several claimed limitations.

In response to applicant's argument (Remarks pg. 11 paragraphs 3 and 4) that Inoue does not teach "a recording area for recording relevant information and frequency thereof regarding when the user records the content, and a back-up saving record area for recording relevant information and frequency thereof regarding when the content is saved in an external storage besides a receiver", the examiner respectfully disagrees. Inoue clearly teaches a system recording relevant information when the user records a

Art Unit: 2623

program (column 9 line 54 to column 10 line 22). This program is recorded to a medium external to the receiver (column 6 lines 49-55). Therefore, both limitations are met by Inoue.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims **1, 3, 4, 6-8, 12, 13 and 22-24** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Inoue et al. (US 7,003,790 B1)**, herein Inoue, in view of **Ghashghai et al. (US Patent Application Publication 2003/0037333)**, herein Ghashghai.

Consider **claim 1**, Inoue clearly teaches an apparatus for calculating an audience rating using an interactive television, the apparatus comprising:

a receiver for receiving contents; (**Fig. 1 antenna 6A, column 4 lines 29-32**)

a controller for providing contents to a user and for controlling interactive data transfer; (**Fig. 2: CPU 22 receives user input and outputs the selected channel, column 4 lines 52-67.**)

a user history recorder for saving information on a user's action on a corresponding content under control of the controller, (**Fig. 2: CPU 22 stores audience rating data on RAM 23, column 6 lines 6-15.**) the user history recorder including a consumption type recorder for segmenting a user's consumption type on content and for saving the segmented behavior, (**Audience rating data D4 is made up of segments of selected programming, column 9 lines 20-35.**) and a consumption behavior recorder for recording a user's consumption behavior on each section according to the user's action made on different sections while

using content; **(Figs. 7A and 7B: Additional information is assigned to sample data 166, this information includes user actions, column 9 line 54 to column 10 line 22.)** and

a data transmitter for transmitting at least one of the consumption type and the consumption behavior information recorded in the user history recorder every cycle or upon a requesting, **(Fig. 2: Modem 26 sends the collected audience rating data to the totalization center 8 each day, column 4 lines 37-44.)**

wherein the consumption type recorder comprises:

a recording record area for recording relevant information and frequency thereof regarding when the user records the content, **(Sample data 166 includes information indicating each time the user records a program and time information of the event, column 9 line 54 to column 10 line 22.)**

a back-up saving record area for recording relevant information and frequency thereof regarding when the content is saved in an external storage besides a receiver, **(The content is recorded to an external device, column 6 lines 49-55.)**

However, Inoue does not explicitly teach the consumption behavior recorder comprises:

a normal finish record area for recording information regarding whether the user has viewed the entire content to an end at a normal speed,

a stopped record area for recording section information regarding a stopped action made by the user during a middle of the content; the section information regarding the stopped action including a stop point indicator relative to the content,

a skimmed record area for recording section information regarding a skimmed action made on the content, and

wherein the stopped action, the skimmed action and the skipped action are each different actions; and

wherein the information from the normal finish area, the section information from the stopped record area, the section information from the skimmed record area and the section information from the skipped record area are transferred by the data transmitter.

Art Unit: 2623

In an analogous art, Ghashghai, which discloses a system for measuring audience data, clearly teaches recording behaviors including:

a normal finish record area for recording information regarding whether the user has viewed the entire content to an end at a normal speed, **(If no trickplay features are used the program is recorded as having been played to an end at normal speed, [0254])**

a stopped record area for recording section information regarding a stopped action made by the user during a middle of the content; the section information regarding the stopped action including a stop point indicator relative to the content, **([0251])**

a skimmed record area for recording section information regarding a skimmed action made on the content, **([0248])**

wherein the stopped action, the skimmed action and the skipped action are each different actions; **(Each of these actions are different actions.)**

wherein the information from the normal finish area, the section information from the stopped record area, the section information from the skimmed record area and the section information from the skipped record area are transferred to the content provider. **([0232])**

Therefore, at the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art to modify the system of Inoue as combined with Yoshinari by recording a normal finish, stop and a skim, as taught by Ghashghai, for the benefit of aggregating viewer response to programming material (Ghashghai – [0018]).

Consider **claim 3**, Inoue combined with Ghashghai, as in claim 1, clearly teaches the user history recorder is a portable recorder like a smart card **(IC card 21 - Inoue- fig. 2, Inoue- col. 5, lines 30- 33)**.

Consider **claim 4**, Inoue combined with Ghashghai, as in claim 1, clearly teaches the user history recorder **(21 or memory 23, 24, 25 - fig. 2)** is installed in the interactive television **(Inoue- col. 6, lines 6-14; col. 5, lines 30-33)**.

Consider **claim 6**, Inoue combined with Ghashghai, as in claim 1, clearly teaches a consumption type recorder further comprises:

a simple view record area for recording relevant information and frequency thereof regarding when a user views the content. **(Inoue- col. 9, lines 55- 61; col. 9, lines 64-65 & col. 10, line 1);**

Art Unit: 2623

at least one of transfer record area for recording relevant information **(transmission times and section history information)** and frequency **(counts of selections)** regarding when the content is transferred to outside through network (Inoue- col. 18, lines 8-18 & lines 23-26; col. 16, lines 1-6 & 16-20).

Consider **claim 7**, Inoue combined with Ghashghai, as in claim 1, clearly teaches a storage record area for storing a content identifier to identify a relevant content (Inoue- col. 9, lines 36-39 & 60- 62; col. 17, lines 58-60).

Consider **claim 8**, Inoue combined with Ghashghai, as in claim 1, clearly teaches the consumption behavior recorder comprises:

a replay record area for recording section information regarding when a rewind action is made on the content; ([0249] Ghashghai)

a slowed record area for recording section information regarding when a slowed action is made on the content; ([0252] Ghashghai)

wherein the stopped action, the skimmed action, the skipped action, the rewind action and the slowed action are each different actions. **(Each of these actions are different actions.)**

Consider **claim 12**, Inoue combined with Ghashghai, as in claim 1, clearly teaches a storage record area for storing a content identifier to identify a relevant content (Inoue - col. 9, lines 36-39 & 60-62; col. 17, lines 58-60).

Consider **claim 13**, Inoue combined with Ghashghai, as in claim 1, clearly teaches user record information recorded in the user history recorder is transferred to the content provider if a content provider request the user record information (Inoue- col. 15, lines 62 - col. 16, line 20).

Consider **claim 22**, Inoue combined with Ghashghai, as in claim 1, clearly teaches the section information of the skimmed record area includes information identifying a start and an end of the section. ([0247] Ghashghai)

Consider **claim 23**, Inoue combined with Ghashghai, as in claim 1, clearly teaches the section information of the skimmed record area includes information identifying a start and a length of the section. ([0247] Ghashghai)

Consider **claim 24**, Inoue combined with Ghashghai, as in claim 1, clearly teaches the section information of the skipped record area **(When the viewer is displaying the EPG the totalization center 8 interprets this as a skipped**

Art Unit: 2623

section, col.17, lines 57-62) includes information identifying a start and an end of the section or a length of the section. **([0247] Ghashghai)**

6. Claim **9** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Inoue et al. (US 7,003,790 B1)** in view of **Ghashghai et al. (US Patent Application Publication 2003/0037333)**, as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of **Hoffberg et al. (US 7,006,881 B1)**, herein Hoffberg.

Consider **claim 9**, Inoue combined with Ghashghai, as in claim 1, clearly teaches if the user views again the designated content the user stopped viewing before and a latest stopped point information is again recorded in the stopped record area **(in which Yoshinari teaches user playback operations on a program overlap start and stop points; col. 6, lines.43-57; and Yoshinari further teaches weighting the latest operation actions heavier; col. 7, lines 56-61; it would be obvious to record a latest stopped point for the advantage of providing more accurate and current data for the analysis of viewer behavior).**

However, Inoue in view of Ghashghai fail to disclose all previous stopped record information is deleted.

In an analogous art, Hoffberg, teaches it is desirable to provide all previous stopped record information is deleted **(deleting previously encountered event/program information so that the program/event index is correct; col. 151, lines 36-46).**

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the Applicant's invention to modify the system of Inoue in view of Yoshinari and Ghashghai to include all previous stopped record information is deleted for the added advantage of increasing the quality of viewer analysis by providing maintenance of selection history to correctly represent user behavior (Hoffberg - col. 151, lines 44- 46).

7. Claim **10** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Inoue et al. (US 7,003,790 B1)** in view of **Yoshinari (US 5,416,693)** further in view of **Ghashghai et al. (US Patent Application Publication 2003/0037333)**, as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of **Goldschmidt Iki et al. (US 6,184,918 B1)**.

Art Unit: 2623

Consider **claim 10**, Inoue combined with Ghashghai, as in claim 1, clearly teaches an apparatus capable of replaying content and creating a record indicating a normal finish.

However, Inoue combined with Ghashghai does not explicitly teach if the user replays the designated content at an ending part of the designated content, the action is recorded in the normal finish record area **(the user stops, rewinds and then replays a program to its end and the viewer selection history is updated to reflect the entire program has been watched; Inoue - col. 17, lines 38-40 & 43-47; Goldschmidt - col. 5, lines 30-37; col. 6, lines 13-17; it would have been obvious for the advantage of more accurately calculating overall viewer selection history).**

In an analogous art, Goldschmidt, clearly teaches if the user replays the designated content at an ending part of the designated content, the action is recorded in the normal finish record area **(the user stops, rewinds and then replays a program to its end and the viewer selection history is updated to reflect the entire program has been watched; Inoue - col. 17, lines 38-40 & 43-47; Goldschmidt - col. 5, lines 30-37; col. 6, lines 13-17; it would have been obvious for the advantage of more accurately calculating overall viewer selection history).**

Therefore, at the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art to modify the system of Inoue combined with Ghashghai by recording an action as normal finish if the user replays the designated content at an ending part of the designated content, as taught by Goldschmidt, for the benefit of more accurately calculating overall viewer selection history.

8. Claim **11** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Inoue et al. (US 7,003,790 B1)** further in view of **Ghashghai et al. (US Patent Application Publication 2003/0037333)**, as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of **Yoshinari (US 5,416,693)**.

Consider **claim 11**, Inoue combined with Ghashghai, as in claim 1, clearly teaches designating content as skimmed, skipped, replay and slowed. Further Inoue teaches evaluating the data.

However, Inoue combined with Ghashghai does not explicitly teach the information recorded in the skimmed record area and the skipped record area is designated as record information with low attractiveness to a section of a

Art Unit: 2623

designated content, while the information recorded in the replay record area and the slowed record area is designated as record information with high attractiveness to a section of the designated content.

In an analogous art, Yoshinari, clearly teaches the information recorded in the skimmed record area and the skipped record area is designated as record information with low attractiveness to a section of a designated content, while the information recorded in the replay record area and the slowed record area is designated as record information with high attractiveness to a section of the designated content. **Yoshinari - col. 6, lines 49-57; in which lower weight/importance is given to faster than normal speed actions, e.g., skimming and skipping, and higher weight/importance is given to slower than normal speed actions, e.g., normal payout and slow motion).**

Therefore, at the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art to modify the system of Inoue combined with Ghashghai by designating the skimmed record area and the skipped record area as record information with low attractiveness and the replay record area and the slowed record area is designated as record information with high attractiveness, as taught by Yoshinari, for the benefit of assigning high importance to sections in which the viewer has greater interest.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to JOHN R. SCHNURR whose telephone number is (571)270-1458. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday, 8:00am to 5:30pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Christopher Grant can be reached on (571) 272-7294. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

JRS

/Christopher Grant/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2623